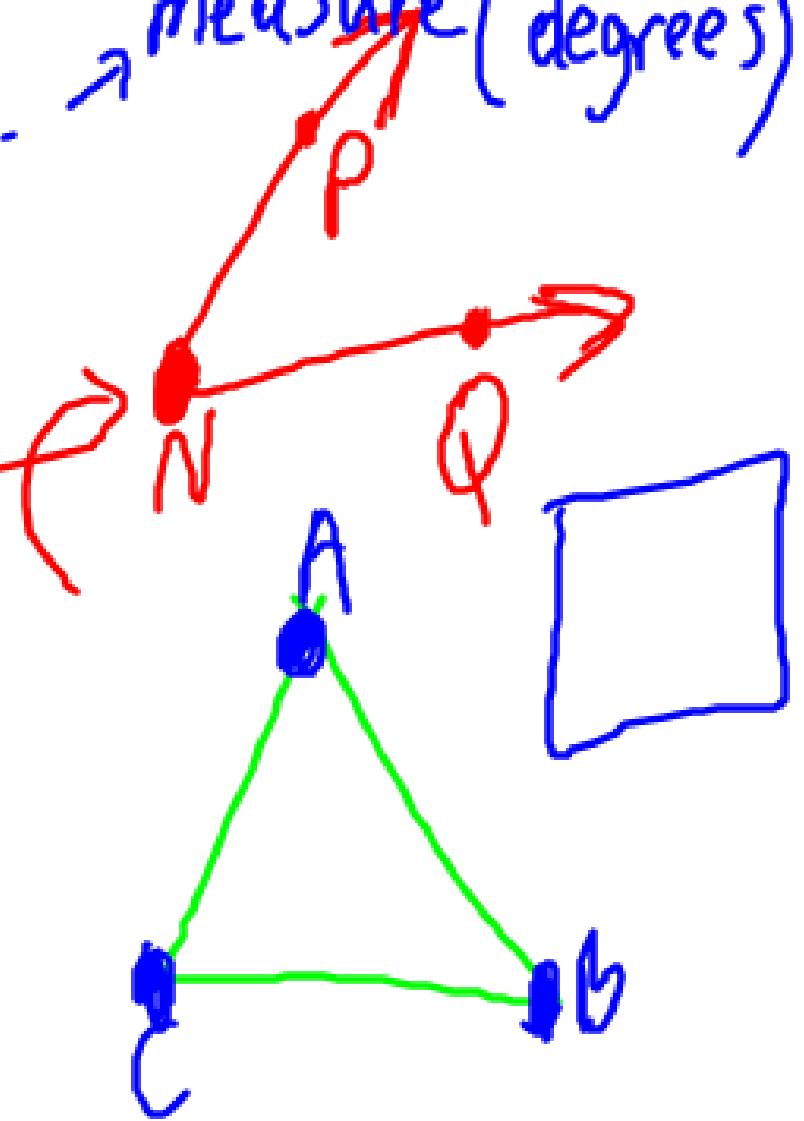
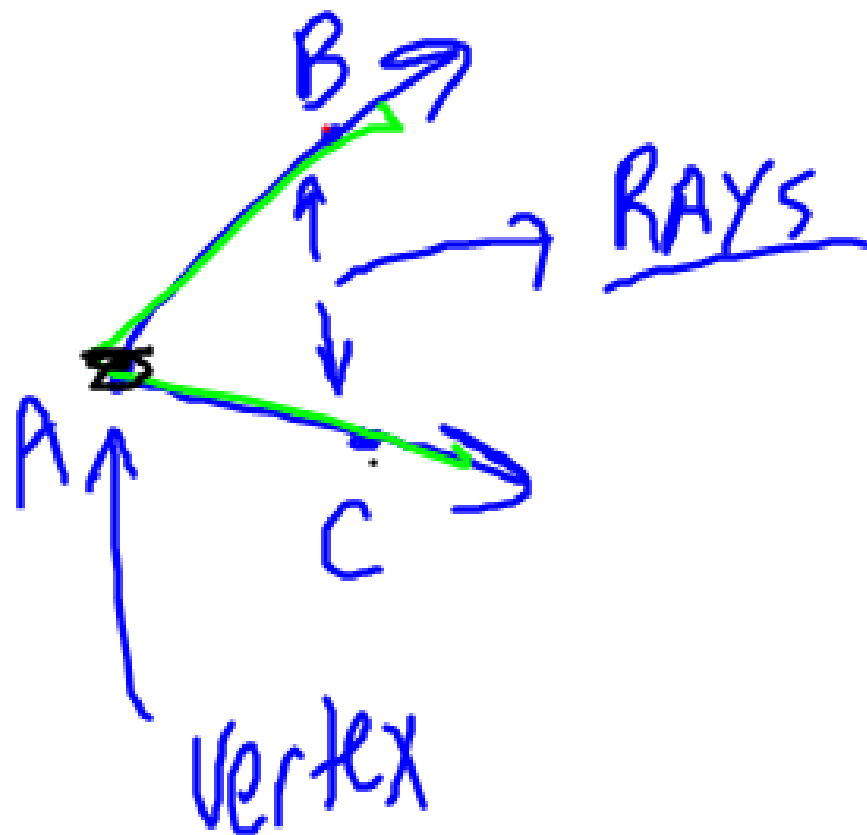


Angles (\angle) or $m\angle$ \rightarrow measure (degrees)^o

Consists of
two rays w/ the same
endpoint.

The endpoint known
as vertex.

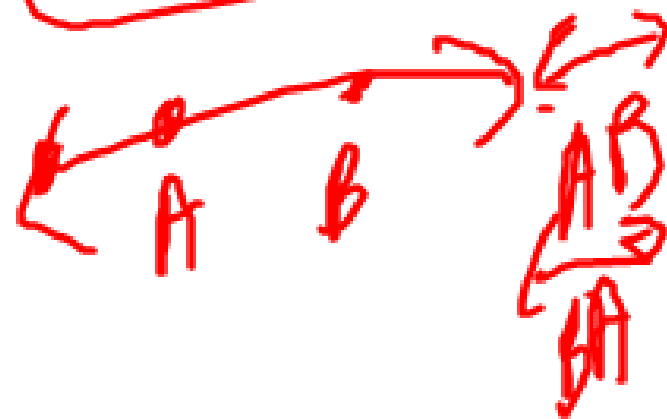


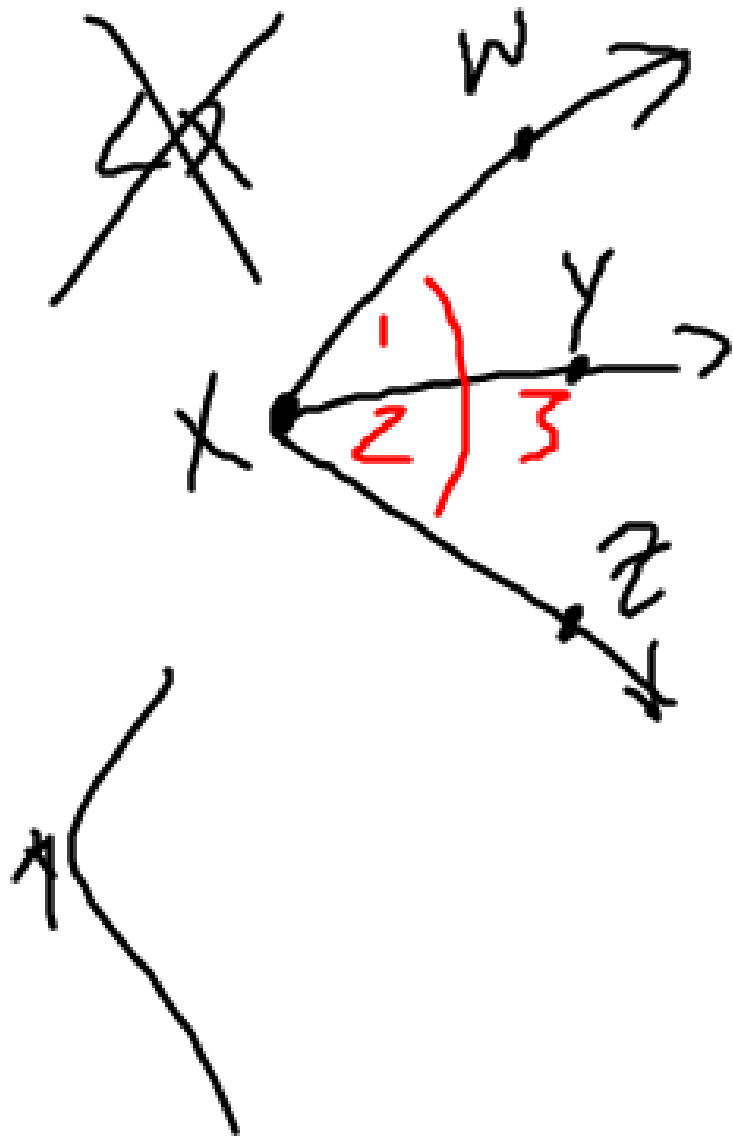


NAME Angles

1) $\angle A$

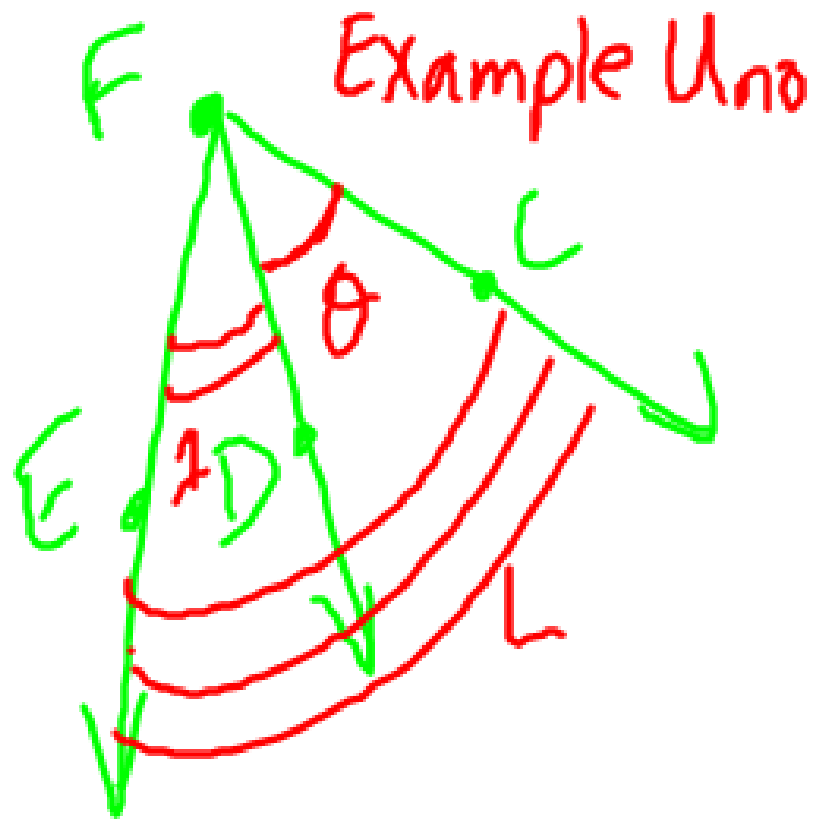
2) $\angle \underline{BAC}$ or $\angle CAB$





NAMING w/ mult Angles

- 1) $\angle WXZ$ OR $\angle ZWX$
- 2) $\angle WXY$ OR $\angle YXW$
- 3) $\angle YXZ$ OR $\angle ZXY$



1) $LCFD$ or $LDFC$
 $L\theta$

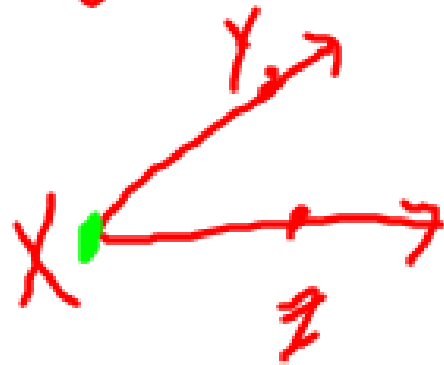
2) $LEFD$ or $LDFE$
 $L1$

3) $LCFE$ or $LEFC$
 LL

Classify Angles

Acute

$$0^\circ < \boxed{m\angle X} < 90^\circ$$



Right

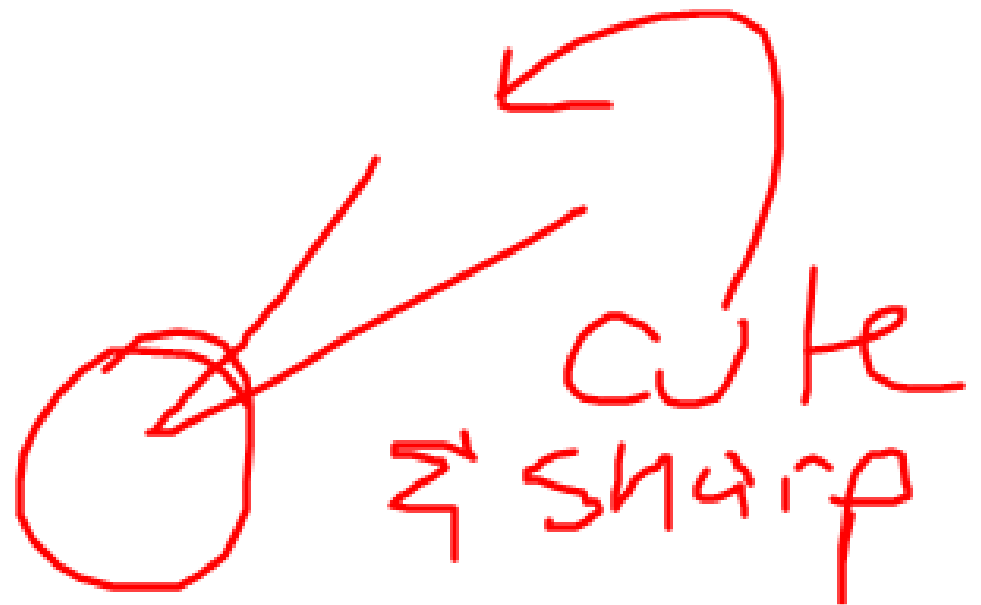
$$m\angle X = 90^\circ$$

MANDATORY

A diagram showing a right angle labeled X . The vertex is marked with a green dot. One ray is horizontal and points to the right, and the other ray is vertical and points upwards. A small square is drawn at the vertex to indicate the right angle. The angle is labeled X at the vertex. An arrow points from the word "MANDATORY" to the right angle symbol.

obtuse
 $90^\circ < \boxed{m\angle x} < 180^\circ$

Definition:
lacking sharpness,



Straight
 $m\angle x = 180^\circ$



- 1) $\angle JHK$ acute
- 2) $\angle KHG$ obtuse
- 3) $\angle JHG$ straight
- 4) $\angle LHG$ right.



4) ~~FBD~~ 17



